FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

OCTOBER 7, 1916

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PERIODICAL DIVISION

Meeting of the National Woman's Party in Tucson, Arizona

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

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OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

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VOL. IV, No. 41

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
and of the National Woman's Party
Lafayette, Square, Washington, D. C.

OCTOBER 7, 1916

Notes of the Week

Illinois Democrats Making Every Concession to Women Voters

DEMOCRATS of Illinois, in an effort to square the record of the national party to the women voters of that state, are making a number of concessions to them, and the Democratic press is lauding every move as a "victory" for woman suffrage.

The Democratic state committee, at its convention in Springfield, September 26, went on record as favoring equal suffrage for women, inserting in the state platform the suffrage plank of the national Democratic convention.

These anxious concessions to women show how live and disturbing an issue woman suffrage is in the pending presidential campaign.

Prohibition Party Makes Special Appeal to Women Voters

THE Prohibition "Special" which is touring the western states is making a strong appeal to women voters by calling attention to the fact that the Prohibition party has urged national suffrage for forty years.

Attempt to Confuse Suffrage Issue in New York

AN attempt to confuse the equal suffrage issue now before the New York legislature has been made recently by State Senator Elon Brown.

Senator Brown has introduced an amendment to the suffrage resolution which provides that all foreign born women must be naturalized before being allowed to vote.

Under the present law wives are automatically naturalized by their husbands' citizenship papers.

Rheta Childe Dorr, the well-known journalist, commenting on this move, says:

"Of course, such an amendment should not be accepted by friends of the suffrage bill, for the simple reason that a bill is always weakened when a second issue is inserted. But there is no question at all that laws should be passed providing for the separate naturalization of foreign-born women.

"The almost universal law that women take the citizenship of their husbands is a relic of the old common law which declared man and wife one person, that person being the husband.

"In Australia," she says, "women themselves caused a law to be passed giving them a right to retain their citizenship, no matter into what country they married."

"Joker" Clause in Child Labor Bill is Charge

WOMEN of the nation will be greatly interested in the charge recently made that the child labor bill contains a "joker" clause which would defeat the purpose of the act.

The so-called "joker" clause provides, "that no commodity shall be delivered for shipment in interstate commerce in the manufacture of which children shall have been employed within thirty days of the removal of the goods from the factory.

This charge has been vigorously denied by Secretary of Labor Wilson. He says that the goods must be stored during that thirty days, if an attempt is made to circumvent the law by holding back shipments. Moving the goods from the factory to the warehouse, even though they are both beneath the same roof, would constitute a "removal," he said.

Women's Property

GIFFORD PINCHOT'S accusation that President Wilson has not kept the conservation pledge of the Democratic platform of 1912, and has made no effort to protect the natural resources of the country, brings the attention of the public again to the fact that disfranchised women are helpless to protect their interests.

The natural resources of the nation are women's property as well as men's; they equally with men pay taxes toward the upkeep and protection of such resources; and they should be allowed to register their approval or disapproval of a candidate who has been entrusted with the management of their interests.

New Jersey Democrats Refuse to Support President's Candidate

INDICATIONS of a close vote in the eastern states may be seen in the renomination of Senator Martine in the New Jersey Senatorial primaries.

Senator Martine defeated John W. Wescott for the Democratic nomination by a very close vote. The President had strongly endorsed Mr. Wescott and had urged his nomination.

With the majority of the Democratic primary vote cast against the President's candidate, it looks as if Mr. Wilson had all the greater need of support in the West.

New York State Militia to Vote on Mexican Border

EVERYTHING possible is being done to make voting easy for the state militia on the Mexican border. Some states will have a system of voting by mail, but most of the troops will have polling places erected in camp where their ballots may be deposited.

A recent dispatch from Albany gives details of the arrangement made for registering the vote of the New York troops.

"A carload of election supplies will leave for the border about October 20. A representative from the election bureau will go to Texas later to complete arrangements for polling the soldiers' votes.

"Each company headquarters is to be a polling place for the men of that company. A complement of soldiers named by the company itself will serve as inspectors.

"Polls will remain open during the hours to be named by the commanding officer at each post, but for a period of not less than three hours."

It is hard to believe that this same state which is so liberal in its voting arrangement where men are concerned, refused only a year ago to include women in its electorate.

Temporary Suffrage in France Proposed

A MEASURE, known as the Barrés bill, has been proposed in France, establishing a kind of temporary enfranchisement of French women in the absence of the men.

"This bill," says the *Christian Science Monitor* (September 25), "is certainly not of a nature to appeal to anyone who believes in the justice of woman suffrage."

The bill would accord to women the power to vote at parliamentary elections in place of men who are absent on military service. Madame le Verrier, president of the *Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, declares that the bill "confers no permanent or individual rights on women, as such, but merely makes a convenience of them in the absence of the men . . . An electorate that can discharge its duties soberly and well at the present juncture is certainly fitted to discharge its duty at any other juncture that can be imagined. . . . The war has, more than all else, perhaps, established the fact of the true capacity of women to play an equal role with men in the affairs of the world."

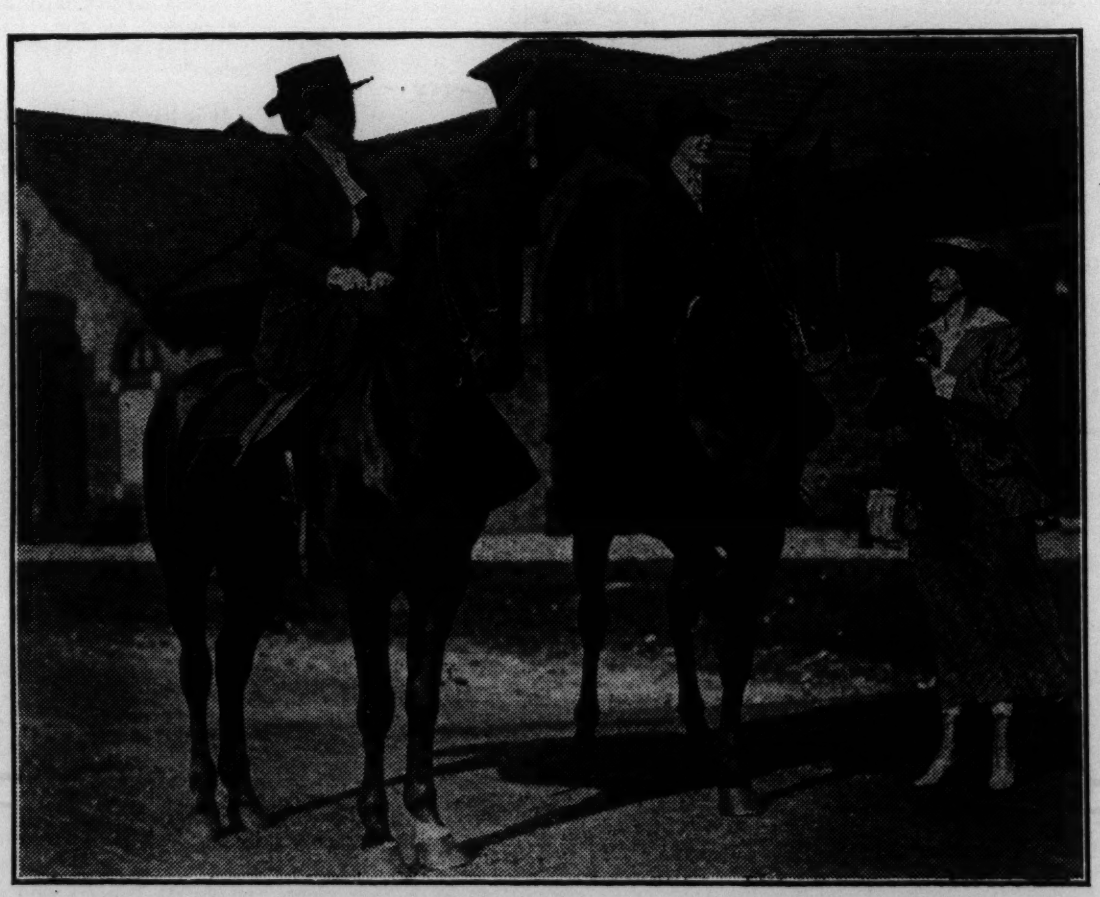
Indianapolis Suffragists Thank Hughes for Favoring Federal Suffrage Amendment

One of the Factory Meetings Held in Indianapolis by Congressional Union Members to Organize the Suffrage Parade

FIVE hundred women matched in a parade in the streets of Indianapolis on Saturday night, September 23, to show their desire for the right to vote. The demonstration was held under the auspices of the local branch of the Congressional Union and took place in connection with the visit of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican presidential nominee.

The parade was held as a tribute to Mr. Hughes for his stand in favor of the federal suffrage amendment.

The march, which preceded the Republican parade, was scheduled to begin at 7 o'clock and just ten minutes later it had started under the leadership of Mrs. Ethel Williams, grand marshal. Mrs. Adelaide Fairbanks Timmons, Mrs. Warren Fairbanks, and Miss Theodosia Hadley, were aides to the grand marshal. A drum corps followed an escort of two policemen, and leading the parade and mounted on horseback were two young society leaders, Miss Mary Powell and Miss Mary Winter. The women marched four abreast.



Miss Mary Powell and Miss Mary Winter, who led the Woman's Parade to Welcome Mr. Hughes in Indianapolis

Yellow and purple badges, flags and pennants, red lights, banners and transparencies added to the attractiveness of the event. Young women, old women, society women, and club women, girls from factories, stores and offices, colored girls, high school girls, and in fact, women from every walk in life took part.

Following the marchers, a score of autos, carrying other women, were in line, a band and a drum corps preceding them. They were enthusiastically cheered along the line of march.

The Susan B. Anthony amendment banner was carried by Mrs. Ernest I. Lewis, Mrs. Ida Gray Scott, Mrs. W. C. Bobbs, and Mrs. Russell Fortune.

The parade formed at the Young Women's Christian Association building in Pennsylvania street, proceeded to New York, west to Meridian, south to Washington, east to Delaware, and then to Tomlinson hall, where Mr. Hughes spoke and where a section of seats had been reserved for the women. When they arrived at the hall, they marched clear around it, in response to the cheers and calls of the crowd. It is estimated that 50,000 persons saw the demonstration.

"This is not a partisan demonstration," said Mrs. Russell Fortune, one of the leading members of the Congressional Union. "It has nothing to do with the Republican parade as such. Suffragists in Indianapolis feel that they can not see a nominee for President come here without letting him know there is a strong suffrage sentiment. It is being done to register our interest in suffrage.

"If there were no women in evidence it would be natural for the impression to get out that Indiana women are not interested in suffrage. We are grateful to Mr. Hughes for his attitude toward the federal suffrage movement, and it would be foolish not to let the man who may be the means of the passing of the federal suffrage amendment know that Indiana women are in earnest in their desire for it."

A committee of women welcomed Mr. Hughes at the station.

State by State Method "For Women Only"

A Speech by Miss Beulah Amidon at the Conference of the California Woman's Party September 12, 1916, at San Francisco

WOMEN have always done things indirectly, not because it was the easy way, but because it was the only way they had. Do you remember the story of little Ann Cory of colonial Connecticut? Ann guilelessly offered to sew calico covers on the master's books, back in the days before little girls were permitted to go to school. But Ann was permitted to sit on the schoolhouse steps to sew, because the master could not have the books taken away. So little Ann sat outside the schoolhouse door, and stitched, and listened; and suddenly her parents and her relatives and her pastor and her friends were scandalized to find that little Ann could spell, and that she could even read some of the words in the master's books. Ann must have smiled to herself very often as she sat in the sunshine listening to the droning lessons, and stitching very, very slowly at the calico covers. Of course it would have been easier to sit on a bench, and have the lessons explained to her, and have books and a slate; but Ann was a woman child, and she had to take the indirect way.

Women are still taking the indirect way. So many women have to manoeuver to get what they want,—clothes, or money or education or a career. Women have even had to manoeuver to get a vote. In fact, for sixty-seven years women have been manoeuvering to get a vote. Some women, the women of a fourth of the states, have been successful. Women all over the country have rejoiced in these successes. Of course the fact that it is a limited vote, good only in certain parts of the United States, is rather a drawback. It is annoying to a California woman who is forced by circumstances to move to New Jersey or Texas to find that her vote is not good in her new home, though her husband is just as much a citizen as he was before he moved. But still, a limited vote is better than no vote. I know that, for I have just come into the proud possession of such a vote. I am a native of North Dakota where we are still unenfranchised. By the simple expedient of living a year in California, I find that I have come into the full right of citizenship. Of course, when I go home I'll lose it; but it is a comfort to have had a vote, even if it didn't last, as the small boy said of his ice cream.

Someway this temporary vote seems to me a very precious, almost a sacred thing. I know by what expenditure of time and money, what unselfish outpouring energy it has been made possible. I have been through two state campaigns, North Dakota and New York. I know all about the price we pay for that sort of manoeuvering. I remember vividly the street meetings out in the little country towns of North Dakota, where the speeches often had to be in German or Norwegian, because the enfranchised citizens could not understand English. I remember the indifference, the easy tolerance, the ridicule with which we were met. I remember the interruptions of our meetings, when part of our audience was drunk or "fresh." I remember the humiliation of finding that the voters came to the meetings much as they went to vaudeville shows, to see the women perform. Once, I remember, I was at a little town in our western ranching country. The town was a general store at a cross roads. But the men from the ranches often came there on Saturday nights to spend their wages, and I had been told that it was a good chance to reach the voters from "back in the country." So I sent notices of a meeting a week ahead, and on Saturday I drove over to talk to the cowboys. I found a great crowd, all of forty men, gathered around the store. So I stood up in the buckboard, and proceeded to pour forth political wisdom. There was one man sitting on horseback, who was my particular inspiration. His eyes never left my face. He seemed to drink in every word. In the back of my mind I thought, "There's one vote anyway." When I was through speaking this man rode over to me, and held out his hand. "Say, Miss, will you shake?" he asked. Of course I stuck out my fist, with a hearty "Sure!" "I don't care a hang for suffrage," he said (only he didn't say "hang"); "but you're the first woman I've seen in three months, and I want to shake hands."

Miss Beulah Amidon
Who is Campaigning in California for the Woman's Party

Perhaps it is because of this North Dakota campaign that I have noticed with some bitterness that in these United States there are very swift and direct ways of getting things done. Our federal government is a big and an able organization. When it attacks things they have a way of getting done. With most other Americans I was rather breathless at the dispatch with which an eight-hour law was provided at the demand of four hundred thousand voters. The fight for the child labor reform was a long and slow one. But President Wilson became interested in the fight. The child labor fight is suddenly and completely won.

Even the matter of votes can be settled by this powerful government of ours. Perhaps many of you, not being North Dakotians, did not pay much attention to a recent news item that appeared in the papers. This item told how Secretary Lane, as the President's special envoy, came all the way out to North Dakota, and at a very impressive ceremony bestowed upon a hundred and eighty-six Sioux Indians the right of suffrage. We women of North Dakota do not begrudge the Indians their privilege. We are glad they can vote. We know how it feels to be deprived of that right. But it did make us wish we could dress up in war paint and feathers and retire to a reservation, because that seems to be a very effective way of convincing the President of the United States that Congress should enfranchise American citizens.

But perhaps even that heroic measure would not be effective. For in spite of the arguments and entreaties and petitions and delegations and all the other pressure and reason we could bring to bear, our present government has gone on insisting that the question of suffrage must be decided by the individual states. The election of Senators, good roads, hours of work, child labor, the enfranchisement of Indians,—all these the government at Washington will consider. But for women, the state by state method must prevail. Women know what the state by state method means. They would be glad to pay the price it exacts, if necessary. Time and money and strength and life itself have already been given to carry on the state campaigns. They would all be given again and gladly, if it were necessary. Of course it would always leave some of the states out in the cold, as in some states like Indiana and New Mexico, it is almost impossible to get suffrage by a state campaign. But even so, for the sake of the majority of these states the women would go on state by state if it were necessary.

But it isn't necessary. That is the splendid new vision of the suffragists. There is an easier and surer and a better way. For the first time in history, the women can get what they want, politically, without manoeuvering. We no longer have to go forth and beg and entreat and plead and cajole. There are four million voting women in these western states. These western women have it in their power to secure for the eastern women what the long years of campaigning have not done. If, for just this once, the western women will say, "For the sake of the women of America, I will put suffrage first," the fight will be won. They have it in their power to say that a public servant who will not consider women politically shall no longer attempt to serve the public.

Women have worked indirectly so long that they themselves can scarcely believe that the time of manoeuvers has passed. The party in power has told us that we must get suffrage state by state or not at all. It is hard to realize that we do not have to accept that, that we can take a shorter, better route. It is difficult to believe that we can demand and make ourselves heard. It is for the voting women, the women of the West, to realize and understand. We of the East appeal to you to feel your responsibility and your opportunity. You are voters. Do you want justice for American women? We hope that you do; because swiftly and simply and directly, you can get what you want.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Women Must Remain Non-Partisan

ONE of the most amusing touches in the present campaign is the earnest advice given suffragists by the Democrats, "that they remain non-partisan"—and "non partisan," of course, in the sense of taking no active part in the Presidential campaign.

First the Democrats treat women unjustly; then they paternally advise them, for the good of the cause, to remain "non-partisan," *i. e.*, inactive.

Women are as determined as the Democratic party could wish them to be to remain non-partisan in the genuine sense—to be uncontrolled by party—to act in the interest of woman suffrage primarily, and not primarily in the interest or for the advantage of any party but their own.

But to ignore the responsibility and record of the parties, to offer nothing to a party favoring suffrage, to take nothing from a party opposing suffrage,—is to eliminate one's self from political consideration altogether, and is a course sure to be most highly approved by our most active opponents.

"Antagonizing" Democrats

OTHER Democrats warn women of the dreadful mistake they are committing in "antagonizing" them.

These advisers are not thinking—or wish women not to think—in the terms of our political life. They are thinking in the ancient terms of personal government, when justice had to be sued for.

Or perhaps they are thinking in terms of woman's past, when she could only plead for the right of self-government; and not of the present, when she has a real political power which will be the more respected, the more vigorously it is used.

"If we were not voters and so were dealing with a party," said Miss Alice Paul in Chicago recently, "we could not afford to do anything which might antagonize the party. But having become voters we are in a position to speak to the party, not the party to us. The party must not antagonize the voters. In fact, I do not see that it is possible that a group of voters can antagonize a party. Parties seek to conciliate the will of the voters."

"Power never antagonizes," is Mrs. Gilson Gardner's laconic summary of the situation.

Democratic Excuses

DEMOCRATIC campaign speakers are making the point that the Democrats must not be blamed for the failure of the federal suffrage amendment. "Both parties must give women the vote."

If women had to wait for a spontaneous benevolent impulse of the two big American political machines, they might just as well give up at once, or fall back upon the helpful influence of "the moon" and "the tides," to which President Wilson so practically referred us.

Seeing that the biggest incentive to action from either party is the action the other has taken or may be expected to take, it would be a bad plan to agree to wait until both parties are ready to act simultaneously.

If we did so, we should, of course, be highly praised by politicians for our moderation and sagacity.

We do want all parties to help us; but one of them has to start, and the responsibility for starting rests with the majority party—the party in power.

It is then "up to" the minority to agree or disagree. If they disagree, and defeat us, they create another situation, and would look very foolish, to say the least, if they complained that women did not wish them returned to power.

But for the Democratic party to oppose the federal suffrage amendment, turn votes against it, caucus against it, block it in committee, and when a vote is finally forced, throw nearly two-thirds of their strength against it,—and then plead to women at election time that even if they had helped suffrage some Republican help would also have been necessary—is too contemptible a policy for women to tolerate.

The Woman's Vote in November

THE power of the woman voter in the coming election is keenly appreciated by the press. A recent editorial in the Boston *Journal* says:

"The twelve suffrage states, including Illinois, with partial suffrage, have a total of ninety-one electoral votes, or more than New York and New England combined; more than Pennsylvania and Ohio and Indiana combined; as many as seven-tenths of the electoral vote of the whole solid South. Nine of the suffrage states are normally Republican.

"All of which must have been in Mr. Wilson's mind the other day when he told the emergency session of the National American Woman Suffrage Association that 'suffrage is going to prevail.'"

MRS. INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN CARRIES LAST APPEAL OF EASTERN WOMEN TO THE WOMEN VOTERS OF THE WEST

INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN, famous suffrage speaker, and noted as one of the most beautiful women in the United States, started October 4, a tour which will carry her into every important city in the equal suffrage states. Mrs. Boissevain goes as the messenger sent by the disfranchised women of the East to the voting women of the West with a last appeal before election, asking that they vote for woman's freedom and not for a party principle. She will speak at nearly fifty meetings where she will formally give her message to the women of the voting states. The tour will end at Chicago, November 4, where a great demonstration will be held by the women of Illinois.

Mrs. Boissevain is well chosen as a messenger of disfranchised women, having lost her American citizenship by marrying a foreigner—a discrimination which is only practiced in this country upon women—and having been denied admission to Harvard and Columbia University law schools merely upon the ground that she is a woman.

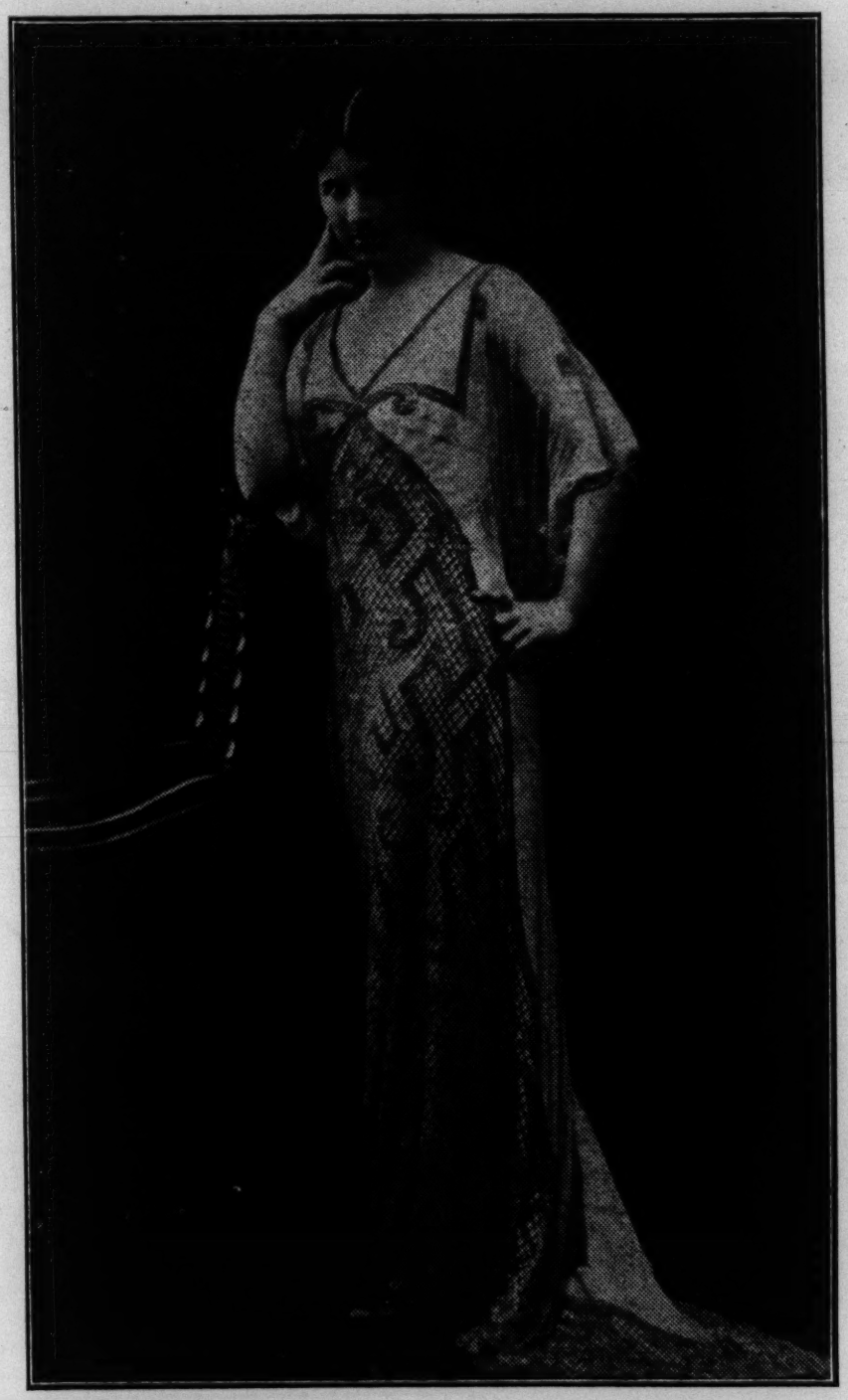
Mrs. Boissevain writes of her loss of citizenship: "I discovered that it was loss in more than name. It is attended with all sorts of real disabilities. Chief of these, to a woman, since we are not allowed to vote, is the possibility of being deprived of our means of livelihood.

"I am a lawyer by profession, and according to the bar admission requirements of my state, I must be a citizen in order to practice law. Now, if my husband should not chose to become a citizen I am helpless, although my residence is here, my sympathies are here, my interests, ideals, affiliations and activities are all American.

"As I write this, a man comes into my office who used to be in prison. He is a good friend of mine, and I know that since leaving prison he has been honest and faithful and efficient. He has done his job well.

"Now he asks me to endorse an application to the governor to have citizenship restored to him. 'Why?' I ask him. 'Why, say,' he answers, you can't do a thing without it. You've no standing. I may have to go to court as a witness and the moment they find out that I'm no citizen, I'm discredited. I stand no chance of bettering myself. Can't apply for a civil service position or any city office. Have no chance with the politicians if I ask for a job. Believe me, it's hard to earn your living anyway, but without your citizenship it's hell. Besides that, I couldn't vote last Tuesday, an' I was that ashamed. No, siree! Without citizenship a fellow has no standing. I'll move heaven and earth to get mine back.'

"I understand well enough. And he will certainly have my endorsement on his application for reinstatement.



Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Who Goes to the Equal Suffrage States as the Messenger of Disfranchised Women

"I am in a position to help this man, yet I am in no position to help myself, and I have just as much need of help as he, for I, too, must earn my living. As judge of a man's fitness for citizenship, my decision is valid; as judge of a woman's, my decision is void.

"To restore *myself* to citizenship is not within my power. I am helpless. I have no power to safeguard or regain the right I hold dearest in the world, and no guarantee of preserving my means of livelihood.

"What to do?

"What for myself and for hundreds of others in the same position as myself?

"For, according to Judge Reppenthal, of Kansas, there are many women in my predicament.

"Now, citizenship is a matter determined by Congress. The act of 1907 (34 Stat. 1228) provides (Sec. 3) 'that any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband,' etc.

"Therefore I must address my prayer for relief to Congress by means of my representative there.

"I have done so—and without result.

"I do not believe that members of our national legislature any more than anyone else do things for nothing. They busy themselves, and quite rightly, with those of their constituents who have something to give them in return for their activities. And the something that constituents have to give is political support. Women are not constituents in this sense. Consequently our prayers for relief are promptly shelved."

Besides her work for suffrage, Mrs. Boissevain is well known for her activities in various social and economic movements.

Mrs. Boissevain's itinerary follows:

Chicago, October 3; Sheridan, Wyoming, October 5; Billings, Montana, October 6; Cheyenne, Wyoming, October 8; Boise, Idaho, October 9; Portland, Oregon, October 10; Seattle, Washington, October 11; Spokane, Washington, October 13; Shelby, Montana, October 14; Great Falls, Montana, October 14; Helena, Montana, October 15; Butte, Montana, October 16; Salt Lake City, Utah, October 17; Ogden, Utah, October 17; Winnemucca, Nevada, October 18; Reno, Nevada, October 19-20; Sacramento, California, October 21; San Francisco, October 21; Los Angeles, October 23-24; Phoenix, Arizona, October 25; Tucson, Arizona, October 26; Prescott, Arizona, October 27; Winslow, Arizona, October 28; Trinidad, Colorado, October 30-31; Denver, Colorado, October 31; Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 1; Pueblo, Colorado, November 1; Newton, Kansas, November 2; Wichita, Kansas, November 2; Topeka, Kansas, November 3; Kansas City, November 3; Chicago, November 4.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE WEST

"WE women of the West refuse to vote for the party that gives no aid to the enfranchisement of women," said Miss Maude Younger, of California, speaking before a great crowd of men and women at Helena, Montana, recently.

She concluded, "We women are standing together; we will cast our votes against Mr. Wilson and the members of his party who have opposed——"

"Women won't do it," called a man from the outskirts of the crowd.

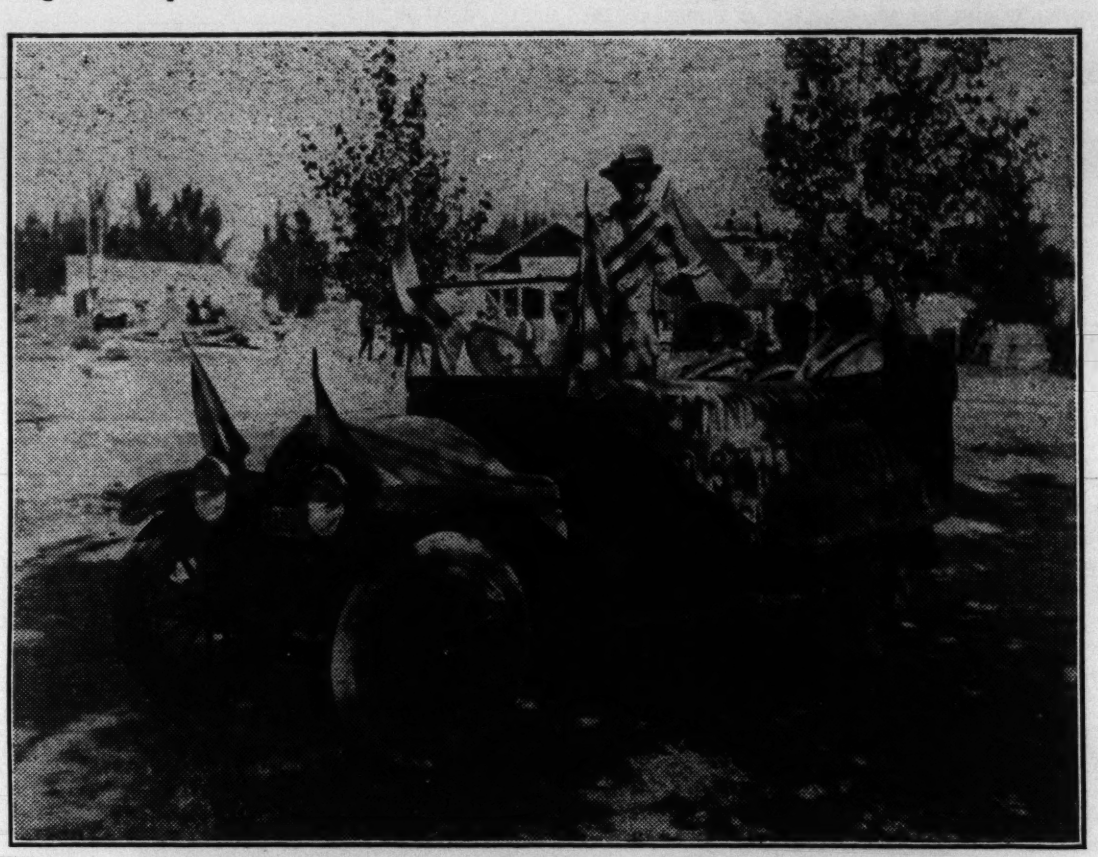
"Oh, yes we will," cried one woman. "You wait and see," called another, and the whole throng took it up and from all sides came the cry of the women, "We will. You wait and see."

Montana is considered a Democratic stronghold, and the great interest taken by the women of the state in the Woman's Party campaign is causing supporters no little uneasiness.

Mrs. William Ascough, who has charge of the campaign in the state writes that the Democratic press will not give the whole truth.

"They call us workers for a federal suffrage amendment," she says. "They will not advertise us as opposing President Wilson."

"We reach thousands of women each week," writes Miss Clara Rowe. "At our street meetings women stand in the bitter cold for two hours listening intently to the story of how our bill was blocked by the party in power."



Miss Marjory Gibson Ross, campaigner for the Woman's Party in Utah, at the entrance to the Big Horn Fair

Democratic Supporters Protest Against Campaign

In Washington, Democratic supporters have suddenly found a very real menace to their party's interests in the Woman's Party campaigners.

On the evening of September 26, Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, spoke at a public Democratic meeting in the Armory at Spokane. Some of the members of the Woman's Party decorated an automobile with the colors, and with Miss Julia Hurlbut and Miss Agnes Campbell drove to the Armory. There is a city ordinance in Spokane against giving out handbills on the street, so when the Chief of Police was applied to for a permit, he said that he could not give it, but suggested that the representatives of the Woman's Party give out the handbills in the vestibule of the Armory, which was public property.

For a time this was done, but gentlemen of the state Democratic committee came out and protested against the distribution of the flyers. They protested in tones of righteous indignation, against the distribution to "their women" of literature saying "vote against Wilson, Turner and Dill."

"The gentlemen on the local and state Democratic committees," says Miss Campbell, "are very anxious that 'their women' do not learn the record of their party on national suffrage. Senator Lewis did not mention woman suffrage, and no woman sat on the platform from which he spoke.

"Women in all parts of the state," she concludes, "are organizing in protest at the record of Mr. Wilson and his party on the national enfranchisement of women."

Democratic Women Helping the Most in Utah

Miss Perry writes from Utah that the women of that state who are helping the Woman's Party campaign the most are Democrats.

A strong organization has been effected in the second congressional district—the only district in Utah represented in Congress by a Democrat.

The committee elected to represent the Woman's Party in Salt Lake has made itself voluntarily responsible for the work of the entire district and has begun a vigorous campaign.

The headquarters of the National Woman's Party in Salt Lake, on the busiest part of Main Street, attracts more attention than the headquarters of any political party in Utah. The two huge windows have in them fifteen colored cartoons which tell the story of the Democratic party's opposition on the national suffrage amendment during the last four years. Each of the cartoons is four by three feet large. They were drawn by William McElroy, a well-known artist of New York and London.

Miss Pincus writes that last Saturday afternoon and evening a dense crowd of people were constantly in front of the windows and that a rainy Sunday failed to keep them away. "Groups were in front of the windows all day," she said. "They stood under dripping umbrellas reading and discussing the pictures. Chuckles of delight and occasional grunts of disapproval from some terror-stricken Democrat floated into us busy workers."

Invitations to speak at various meetings in the state are pouring in on the Woman's Party campaigners at such a rate that it is impossible to fill them all.

"I Thought of Voting for Mr. Wilson—"

Many women of Kansas were reached through the Woman's Party speaking at the big county fair at Topeka in September. Miss Kathleen Taylor, who is organizing in Kansas, delivered three or four speeches every day, and was surrounded by the crowd from the moment she began.

"The Democrats," she says, "seemed to be the most interested members of my audience. After every speech they would crowd around asking questions and reading literature, and when I asked, as I always did, 'Are you a Democrat or a Republican?' they would often answer, 'I *thought* of voting for Mr. Wilson, but if my vote will help eastern women, and they need it and ask for it, I will vote with the Woman's Party—against Wilson and his party.'"

That the Democrats consider the campaign against their national candidates on the suffrage issue dangerous to their success in the coming election is plain. In almost every speech from a Democratic platform, suffrage takes its place beside the Mexican policy, currency, tariff, foreign affairs and so forth. The prophecy of a western editor made after the Democratic convention, that the Democratic party, while insisting that suffrage was not a national issue, would be compelled to make it a national issue in their campaign, has come true.

And the great gathering of women voters under the banner of "Suffrage First," is being regarded by all parties with respect and by the Democratic party with horror and alarm.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

From the Baltimore American

A Little Attention, Please!

All Things Work Together

POLITICIANS on both sides are asking official notice of the fact that Illinois women can vote for presidential electors, although they cannot vote for constitutional state offices. They are also considering ways and means for attracting as large a per cent of that vote as possible to their presidential candidates.

Certain Democratic leaders favor a declaration for full woman's suffrage at the coming state convention as a politic move in that direction. They believe that this might help Dunne some and ought to help President Wilson a great deal. It is hardly likely that the Republicans will be behind the Democrats in the effort to conciliate the woman voter by offering a state consideration for a national support.

Thus all things seem to work together to favor the cause of woman's suffrage. The lever of the presidential vote cast on state affairs in a way that forwards the cause and woman's growing influence in the states is surely and swiftly tending to produce correspondingly favorable national action. . . —*Chicago Herald* (*Dem.*)

The President a Better Suffragist Every Day

THE question of suffrage was up in New Jersey and President Wilson made two trips to his state, to qualify as an elector and to cast his ballot on the issue of woman suffrage.

Under such circumstances, and such facts surrounding both candidates on the question of suffrage, which candidate should appeal to the women voters of the nation, the one who failed to qualify as an elector to vote on the question, or the one who made two trips to his state to deposit his voice on the right of woman to receive political equality?—*Trinidad, Colo., Free Press* (*Dem.*)

Democrats Worried

IT must have struck pretty deep when the managers of the Democratic party in Kingman find it necessary to provide a free picture show to get out a crowd to protest against the action of the Woman's Party in endorsing Governor Hughes for his stand in their favor.—*Kingman* (*Ariz.*) *Mineral Wealth.*

Wilson's Vote for Suffrage—in New Jersey

MR. HUGHES talks suffrage as an issue—Mr. Wilson votes for it in New Jersey.—*Boise, Idaho, New Freedom* (*Dem.*)

Democratic Managers Busy Proving Wilson's Zeal for Suffrage

THE movement of members of the suffrage organizations in favor of Mr. Hughes has alarmed the Democratic managers and they are busy bringing out testimony from women to prove that President Wilson has not been hostile to national woman suffrage.—*Arizona Republican.*

The President Alarmed

THE President is evidently becoming alarmed at the ladies and fears that their votes may count for more than he thought when he politely told them he could not stand for woman suffrage because it was not in the Democratic platform. But the women voters of the country should beware of the Greeks bringing gifts. They should recall that Wilson never even suggested that suffrage had any chance of winning out until Hughes openly and frankly declared that he favored it. Once Hughes said he was for a national amendment giving women the right to vote, Wilson, who has no opinion of his own, turned about and now tells the women that he expects that it will soon be an accomplished fact.—*Santa Rosa* (*Cal.*) *Republican.*

Two Trips to New Jersey!

THE woman's organization has sent to Arizona, as probably to every other state in which women enjoy suffrage, "workers" who are endeavoring to line up the female voters to cast their ballots against President Wilson in the coming general election. To accomplish their end the "workers" are circulating falsehoods and misrepresenting the attitude of Mr. Wilson, the only President of the United States who has ever declared himself in favor of the national enfranchisement of women while in the White House and who made not one but two journeys from Washington to his home in New Jersey to support and vote for the enfranchisement of the women of that state.—*Mohave, Ariz., Daily Miner* (*Dem.*)

New Jersey Again

IT is plainly seen that the attacks upon President Wilson are purely political and not jused by facts. President Wilson personally voted for woman suffrage when the question was up in New Jersey—*Jerseyville* (*Ill.*) *Democrat.*

The Ladies, God Bless 'em!

THE drive on Congress by the Woman's Party shows that even the ladies (God bless 'em!) have imbibed some of the warlike spirit that has set and kept the world on fire for the last couple of years.—*Oakland* (*Cal.*) *Enquirer.*

(*Continued on page* 10)

THURLBY in the Seattle Times

Helpers

Comments of the Press

(*Continued from page 9*)

Hughes for National Suffrage; Wilson Waiting

THE suffrage influence will be heavily with Hughes, beyond a doubt. He is for the plan which, now, most of the suffragist crusaders favor. . . .

The delegates (at Atlantic City) listened to President Wilson yesterday. Instantly, when he said, "I have come here to fight with you," the convention whooped it up. But Anna Howard Shaw rejoined: "We have waited long enough. We want it now. We want it during your administration." The President didn't agree to deliver the goods or to try to. On the contrary, he talked about the era when lawyers were needed to run the country, he indulged in rhetoric drawn from astronomy, in the relation of the moon to the rising tide and the growth of the suffrage movement, and he told the women that they can "afford to wait a little while for their triumph." That isn't what the women went to Atlantic City for.—*Butte (Mon.) Post.*

Wake Up, America!

ANNOUNCEMENT that the women of Great Britain probably would receive the right of suffrage in the new political dispensation that is to follow the war, in England, is not surprising. After the war there will be many revolutions, of a peaceful nature, which will insure a greater measure of justice and equality to the men and women of this wide, wide world . . . And the woman's share in this transformation will be all-powerful. The granting of suffrage is a natural, not a law-given right, but the countries are so constituted governmentally that equal rights must needs come by the act of man. The seed of woman's liberty and just claims to share in the government and direct the energies of mankind in the right direction, through the passage of wise laws, was first firmly entrenched in the great liberal minded West. It is spreading eastward until now England feels the approaching wave. And after England, or perhaps before, with a great good man in the White House to swing the pendulum of Congressional victory, the full right of suffrage and all that it means for good in the nation and fireside, will be granted in all the states during the next presidential term. There will certainly be men sent to Congress this year who will make up the majority needed to submit the amendment. We should move to the issue swiftly ere slow-going Britannia lights the way.—*Bakersfield (Cal.) Echo.*

Woodrow and the Women

WITH the women of the country against him, how can Woodrow expect to win?—*Easton (Pa.) Press.*

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Miss Rosalind L. Moore	7.00
Miss Anna E. Tomlinson	5.00
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Mrs. Eleanor Carey Lewis	5.00
Mrs. Chestora McDonald Carr	1.00
Miss H. Anna Quimby	5.00
Miss Emma J. Grady..	1.00
Miss L. A. Gillette.....	5.00
Mrs. Baxter	5.00
Mrs. W. K. Morley....	5.00
Miss Zella A. Cornell McClave	5.00
Miss Mary Wave Allen	5.00
Mrs. H. H. Stevens....	5.00
Mrs. Ella A. Hunt....	5.00
Miss Ida Ford Hallock.	5.00
Mrs. Louisa P. Sturtevant	5.00
Miss Sturtevant	5.00
Miss Sturtevant	5.00
Mrs. Sarah F. Black...	5.00
Miss Daisy S. Deighton	5.00
Miss M. E. Graves.....	5.00
Miss Myrta W. Morrison	5.00
Mrs. Mary S. Crafts..	6.00
Mrs. Edward Orton Jr.	5.00
Mrs. Ruth Pratt Bobbs	5.00
Mrs. Grant Ross	5.00
Mrs. Eleanor Calnan..	5.00
Mrs. Ellen McCarthy..	5.00
Mrs. E. Mosher.....	5.00
Miss Emma D. Ross...	5.00
Miss Emma F. Baxter.	5.00
Miss Esther L. Branch	2.00
Miss Hortense W. Freshour	10.00
Miss Francis A. Ward	5.00
Miss Louise R. B. Hoff	5.00
Miss Lucy W. Woyke..	1.00
Mrs. Dora Lewis.....	10.00
Mrs. Sylvie S. Thygeson	5.00
Miss Carrie Wright...	20.00
Miss Jane W. Bedell..	1.00
Miss Matie Gundry ..	5.00
Mrs. Clara Warren ...	10.00
Miss Elizabeth G. Marot	5.00
Mrs. William Kent ...	5.00
Mrs. Anna Hogenson..	5.00
Miss Florence C. Ranger	5.00
Miss Dorothy Stimson.	5.00
Miss Mildred P. Barry.	2.00
Miss Rose M. Bodmer	5.00
Mrs. Harriet M. Daboll	5.00
Mrs. E. R. Murray....	5.00
Mrs. Ella D. Rush....	5.00
Mrs. Lillian B. Gray..	5.00
Mrs. Arthur Plum....	2.00
Mrs. Edith W. Garrett	5.00
Mrs. J. Lorimer Ogden	5.00
Miss J. E. Palmer....	5.00
Mrs. J. H. Belles.....	5.00
Mrs. Frank C. Payne..	15.00
Mrs. Julia H. Finster..	10.00
Miss Marion C. Grimshaw	5.00
Mrs. G. T. Kendrie ...	5.10
Membership fees	33.95
Collection	130.00
Sale of tickets.....	9.00
Total	6,565.55
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST.....	159,839.13

National Headquarters Receipts:

Total Collected by National Headquarters through October 6, 1916.....		$166,404.68

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Mrs. Richard Ashby.....	1.00	
Dr. C. E. Spencer.....	10.00	
Total	$11.00	
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST....	17,097.62	
Total collected by the Branches through Oct. 6. 1916		$17,108.62
Grand total		$183,513.30

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The shortage of workers, of materials and expert sewers has lessened the output of the kid glove manufacturers, but forethought and early buying have supplied us with a wonderfully good assortment. You will do well to follow our example and purchase your winter supply early.

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At $1.25, $1.75 and $2.00

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All advertisements must be prepaid. To insure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday morning. Address, the Advertising Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

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Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

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